CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY OF THE CATAWBA RIVER WATER MAIN #08046 YORK COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

CHICORA RESEARCH CONTRIBUTION 518

CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY OF THE CATAWBA RIVER WATER MAIN #08046, YORK COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

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ABSTRACT

This study reports on an intensive cultural resources survey of an approximately 4.4 mile corridor in York County, South Carolina. The work was conducted to assist McKim & Creed, PA and their client, York County, in complying with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the regulations codified in 36CFR800.

The corridor is to be used by York County for the construction of a 30-inch water main, water booster pumping station, water tank, and other related facilities. The water main runs adjacent to an existing road and connects an existing water main near India Hook Road (S-30) and Elks Park Road to the west with another existing water main at SC 160 to the east. The topography is undulating with mixed pine and hardwood forests the most common vegetation and severe erosion throughout the corridor.

The proposed route will require the clearing of the corridor, digging of a trench, then burial of the water main at a depth of no less than four feet. These activities will affect archaeological and historical sites that may be in the project corridor. For this study an area of potential effect (APE) 0.5 mile around the corridor was assumed.

An investigation of ArcSite, which identifies National Register properties, archaeological sites, buildings and structures that are eligible for the National Register, and areas surveyed for cultural resources, identified 16 archaeological sites (38YK331-332, 38YK334-335, 38YK337-338, 38YK341, 38YK435, 38YK456-458, 38YK461, 38YK466, 38YK519, 38YK521, and 38YK524) in the project APE. Sites 38YK331-332, 38YK334-335, and 38YK338 are prehistoric scatters that have been determined not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Site 38YK337 is a prehistoric rock shelter that recommends additional work before a determination of eligibility be made. Site 38YK341 is an unknown prehistoric scatter. Site 38YK435 is a prehistoric and eighteenth century possible Catawba scatter that is potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Site 38YK456 is a prehistoric scatter that identified only one biface fragment, but recommended additional work before a determination of eligibility be made. Site 38YK457 is a prehistoric and historic scatter; 38YK458 is a Middle Archaic and nineteenth to twentieth century scatter; 38YK461, 38YK521, and 38YK524 are a twentieth century home site; and 38YK466 and 38YK519 are nineteenth to twentieth century scatters. These remaining seven sites have all been determined not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

ArcSite also identified four (173-1606, 283-0883, 283-0884, and 283-1605) architectural sites within the 0.5 mile APE. Site 173-1606 is the c. 1850 Sutton Home; site 283-0883 is an unidentified cemetery; 283-0884 is the c. 1804 Robertson Cemetery; and 283-1605 is a c. 1910 school. All four resources have been determined not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

The archaeological survey of the corridor incorporated shovel testing at 100-foot intervals along the center line of the easement, which was marked by stakes. All shovel test fill was screened through ¼-inch mesh with a total of 232 shovel tests excavated along the corridor.

As a result of these investigations, two sites (38YK544 and 38YK545) were recorded. Both are recommended not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

A survey of public roads within a 0.5 mile of the proposed undertaking was conducted in an effort to identify any architectural sites over 50

years old that also retained their integrity. An architectural survey has been completed for York County, so no additional sites were found.

Finally, it is possible that archaeological remains may be encountered in the project area during clearing activities. Crews should be advised to report any discoveries of concentrations of artifacts (such as bottles, ceramics, or projectile points) or brick rubble to the project engineer, who should in turn report the material to the State Historic Preservation Office or to Chicora Foundation (the process of dealing with late discoveries is discussed in 36CFR800.13(b)(3)). No construction should take place in the vicinity of these late discoveries until they have been examined by an archaeologist and, if necessary, have been processed according to 36CFR800.13(b)(3).

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF TABLES

INTRODUCTION

This investigation was conducted by Dr. Michael Trinkley of Chicora Foundation, Inc. for Mr. Michael Osborne of McKim & Creed in Charlotte, North Carolina. The work was conducted to assist McKim & Creed., and their client, York County, comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the regulations codified in 36CFR800.

The project site consists of a corridor measuring about 4.4 miles, situated in York County just north of Rock Hill (Figure 1). The corridor will be used for a water main, which will extend between a water main near India Hook Road (S-30) and Elks Park Road across the Catawba River to the east, meeting up with a water main at SC 160.

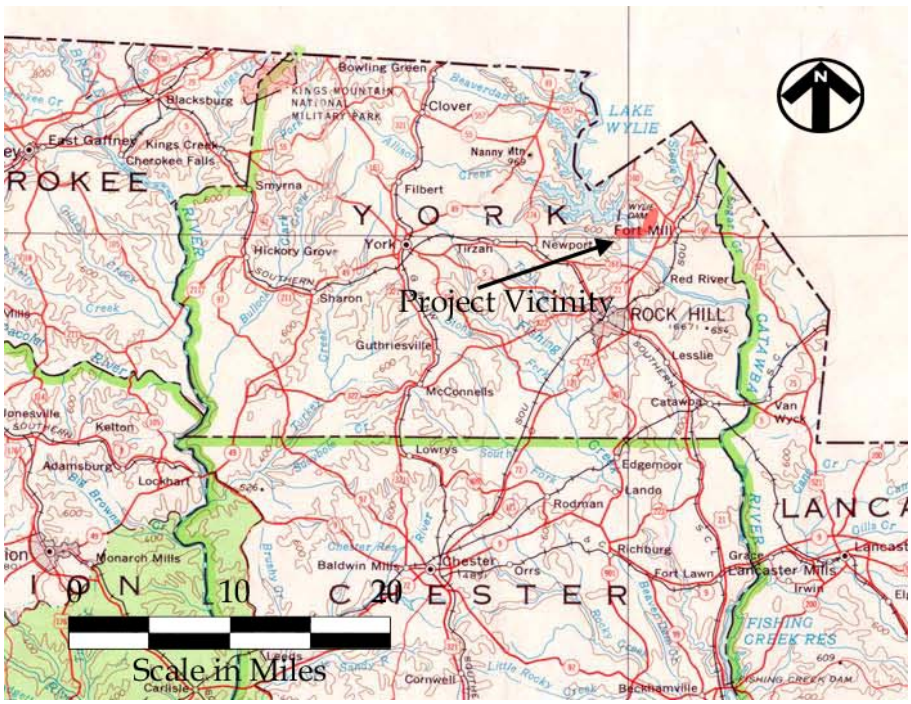

Figure 1. Project vicinity in York County (basemap is USGS South Carolina 1:500,000).

The corridor consists of undulating land, which has areas of pine and hardwood forests, wetlands, and landscaped yards. The corridor follows a road for most of the route.

Landscape alteration, primarily clearing and digging for the placement of pipes, as well as long-term maintenance of the water main will cause damage to the ground surface and any archaeological resources that may be present in the survey area.

As a result of this project, the architectural survey uses an area of potential effect (APE) about 0.5 mile in diameter around the proposed facility. The landscape has already been visually affected by transmission lines and road improvement projects, so the addition of a subsurface line will not further detract from the integrity of standing structures.

This study, however, does not consider any future secondary impact of the project, including extension of the water main or any other facilities that occur beyond the boundary of the current project corridor.

We were requested by Mr. Michael Osborne of McKim & Creed to provide a proposal for the project, which included only a 2.3 mile portion of the line, on February 23, 2009. A

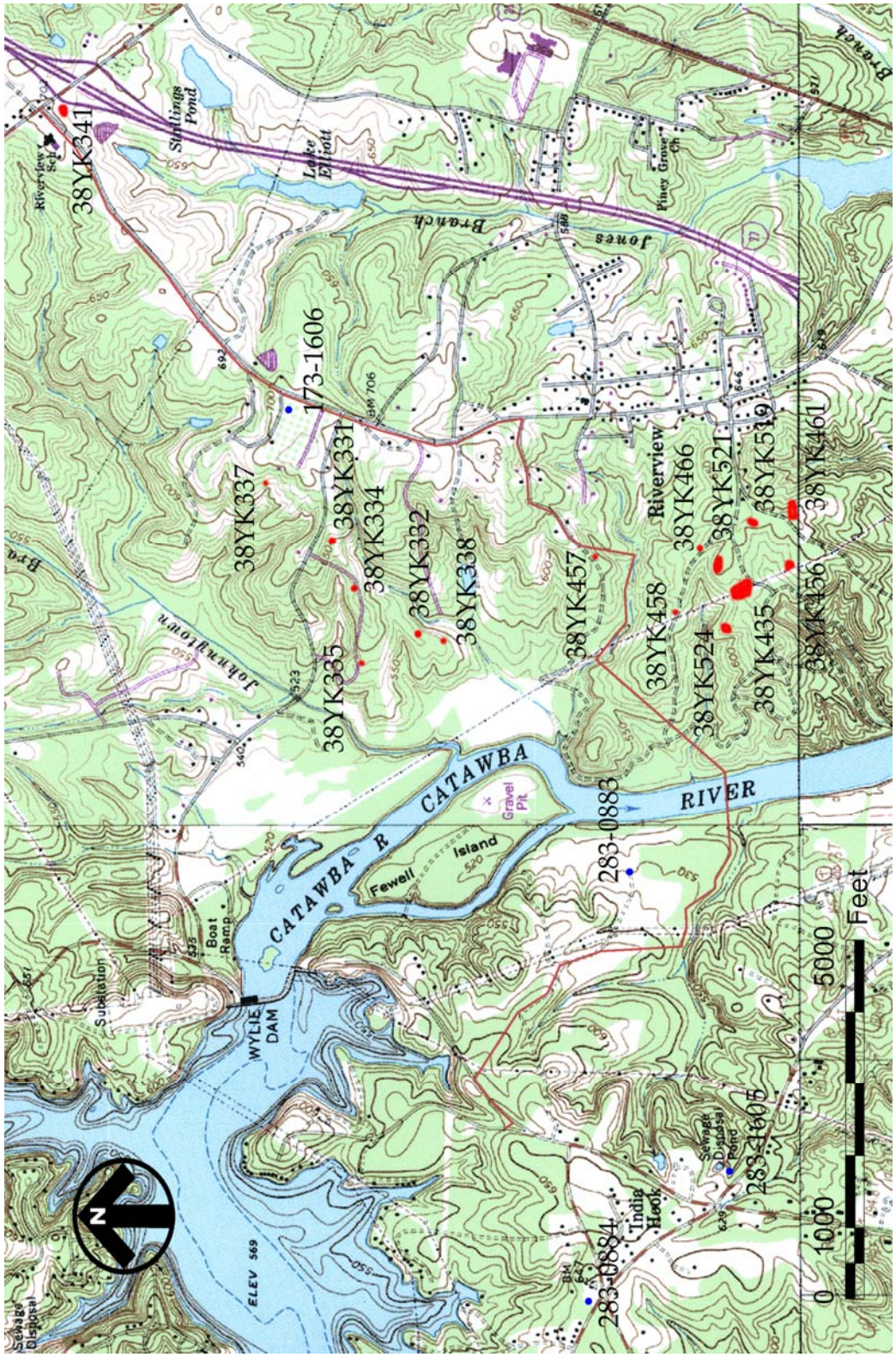

Figure 2. Project corridor and previously identified archaeological and architectural sites (basemap is USGS Lake Wylie and Fort Mill 7.5').

proposal was supplied on Februrary 24. The proposal was accepted and the signed agreement was issued on March 3, 2009. Work started on March 17, 2009. An additional 2.1 miles of line was added to the project in May 2009. Additional research was performed for this portion with the fieldwork executed on July 2, 2009.

This work included examination of ArcSite, which identifies National Register properties, archaeological sites, buildings and structures that are eligible for the National Register, and areas surveyed for cultural resources. As a result of that work, 16 archaeological sites (38YK331-332, 38YK334-335, 38YK337-338, 38YK341, 38YK435, 38YK456-458, 38YK461, 38YK466, 38YK519, 38YK521, and 38YK524) were located in the project APE. Sites 38YK331-332, 38YK334-335, and 38YK338 are prehistoric scatters that have been determined not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Site 38YK337 is a prehistoric rock shelter that recommends additional work before a determination of eligibility be made. Site 38YK341 is an unknown prehistoric scatter that was determined not eligible. Site 38YK435 is a prehistoric and eighteenth century possible Catawba scatter that is potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Site 38YK456 is a prehistoric scatter that identified only one biface fragment, but recommended additional work before a determination of eligibility be made. Site 38YK457 is a prehistoric and historic scatter; 38YK458 is a Middle Archaic and nineteenth to twentieth century scatter; 38YK461, 38YK521, and 38YK524 are a twentieth century home site; and 38YK466 and 38YK519 are nineteenth to twentieth century scatters. These remaining seven sites have all been determined not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

ArcSite also identified four (173-1606, 283-0883, 283-0884, and 283-1605) architectural sites within the 0.5 mile APE. Site 173-1606 is the c. 1850 Sutton Home; site 283-0883 is an unidentified cemetery; 283-0884 is the c. 1804 Robertson Cemetery; and 283-1605 is a c. 1910 school. All four resources, identified during a 1993 architectural survey (Jaeger Company 1993), have been determined not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Archival and historical research was limited to a review of secondary sources available in the Chicora Foundation files.

The archaeological survey of the original 2.3 miles of corridor was conducted from April 13-14, 2009 by Ms. Nicole Southerland and Ms. Ashley Guba under the direction of Dr. Michael Trinkley. The additional 2.1 miles of corridor was surveyed by Ms. Nicole Southerland and Mr. Travis Woods on July 2, 2009.

This report details the investigation of the project area undertaken by Chicora Foundation and the results of that investigation.

NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

Physiographic Province

York County, forming part of South Carolina's north central boundary with North Carolina, is bordered to the east by Mecklenburg County and Lancaster County, to the south by Chester County, to the southwest by Union County, and to the west by Cherokee County.

The county is located within the Piedmont physiographic area and has a topography ranging from nearly level to steep (Camp 1965). Slopes can range from zero to 35% (Camp 1965). Slopes within the project area range from 2 to 25% (Figure 3).

The project corridor, as previously discussed, is part of the Piedmont. Possibly part of the peneplain, the Piedmont is characterized by the dendritic stream patterns. It is also characterized by a range of metavolcanic, quartz, and quartzite materials used by Native Americans for stone tools. To the southeast of the county is the Coastal Plain, where the topography changes dramatically, the hilly upper Coastal Plain giving way to the broad expanses of relatively flat, level ground associated with the lower Coastal Plain. These areas provide sources for Coastal Plain cherts, also used extensively for tool manufacture.

In the survey area the elevations range from about 490 to 700 feet above mean sea level (AMSL). The lowest areas slope down toward the Catawba River, which bisects the corridor.

Geology and Soils

Most of the rocks of the Piedmont are gneiss and schist, with some marble and quartzite (Hasselton 1974). Some less intensively metamorphosed rocks, such as slate, occur along the eastern part of the province from southern Virginia into Georgia. This area, called the Slate Belt, is characterized by slightly lower ground with wider river valleys. Consequently, the Slate Belt has been favored for reservoir sites (Johnson 1970), as well as prehistoric occupation (see Coe 1964). In York County many of the Piedmont soils are weathered from argillites rich in silica and alumina. Other soils are formed in saprolite that weathered from crystalline rocks and "Carolina slates." Soils from the river floodplains formed in sediment that washed from the uplands of the Piedmont province.

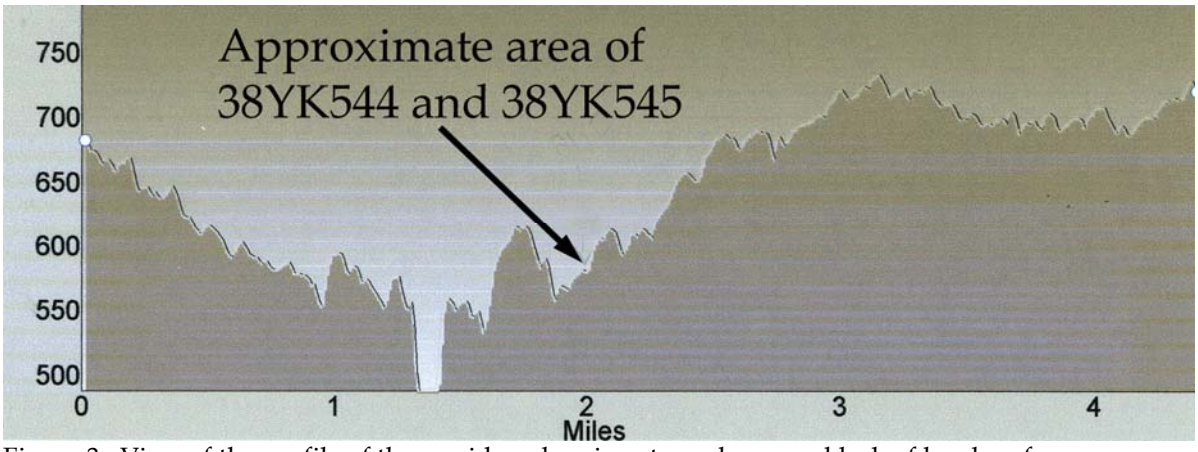

Figure 3. View of the profile of the corridor, showing steep slopes and lack of level surfaces.

Figure 4. View of the Catawba River where the water main crosses.

The project corridor crosses nine different types of soils, all of which are eroded to severely eroded, with slopes from 2 to 25% (Camp 1965).

All of the soils found along the corridor are moderately well drained and well drained. The Appling Series occurs on slopes from 2 to 25% and have an Ap horizon of brown (10YR5/3) sandy loam to 0.5 foot in depth over a light yellowish brown (10YR6/4) sandy loam, which occurs to 0.8 foot in depth. Cecil soils occur on slopes from 2 to 25% and have an Ap horizon of dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) sandy loam to 0.7 foot in depth over a red (10R4/8) clay to 2.2 feet in depth.

Congaree soils can range from moderately well drained to well drained and have an Ap horizon of dark brown (7.5YR4/4) loam to 0.7 foot in depth over a dark brown (10YR4/3) loam to a depth of 1.5 feet. Helena soils are moderately well drained with slopes ranging from 2 to 15%. These soils typically have an Ap horizon of grayish brown (10YR5/2) sandy loam to 0.7 foot over a light yellowish brown (10YR6/4) clay loam to 1.0 foot in depth.

The remaining five soils are all well drained. Enon soils, occurring on slopes from 2 to 25%, have an A horizon of dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) fine sandy loam to 0.2 foot in depth over a yellowish brown (10YR5/4) fine sandy loam to 0.7 foot in depth. The Lloyd Series occurs on slopes from 2 to 25% and have an Ap horizon of dark reddish brown (2.5YR3/3) loam to 0.8 foot in depth over a dark red (2.5YR3/6) clay loam to 1.4 feet in depth. Vance soils occur on slopes from 2 to 25% and have an Ap horizon of grayish brown (10YR5/2) sandy loam to 0.4 foot in depth over a yellowish brown (10YR5/8) clay to 1.2 feet in depth. Wickham soils, occurring on slopes from 2 to 15%, have an Ap horizon of dark brown (7.5YR4/4) fine sandy loam to 0.5 foot over a reddish brown (5YR4/4) sandy clay loam to 0.9 foot in depth. The Wilkes complex occurs on soils from 6 to 15% and ha an A horizon of grayish brown (2.5Y5/2) sandy loam to 0.2 foot in depth over a light brownish gray (2.5Y6/2) sandy loam to 0.5 foot in depth. The subsoil occurs at 0.9 foot in depth and consists of a yellowish brown

Figure 5. View of the line along Sutton Road.

(10YR5/6) clay.

The corridor also encounters mixed alluvial land (4.2% of the corridor), generally located on the east side of the Catawba River.

The 1934 *Reconnaissance Erosion Map of South Carolina* shows this area of York County having 75 to 100% of the surface eroded and occasional gullies. In fact, the corridor runs through some gullied areas – accounting for 17.2% of the corridor. These lands are described as having firm materials – rocks exposed at the surface and some rolling, friable materials (Camp 1965).

Climate

Elevation, latitude, and distance from the coast work together to affect the climate of South Carolina, including the Piedmont. In addition, the more westerly mountains block or moderate many of the cold air masses that flow across the state from west to east. Even the very cold air masses that cross the mountains are warmed somewhat by compression before they descend on the Piedmont.

Consequently, the climate of York County is temperate. The winters are relatively mild and the summers warm and humid. Rainfall in the amount of about 46.7 inches is adequate, although less than in some neighboring counties.

Floristics

Piedmont forests generally belong to the Oak-Hickory Formation as established by Braun (1950). Regardless, the potential natural vegetation of the project area is the Oak-Hickory-Pine forest, composed of medium tall to tall forests of broadlead deciduous and needleleaf evergreen trees (Küchler 1964). The major components of this ecosystem include hickory, shortleaf pine, loblolly pine, white oak, and post oak.

The corridor crossed many different ecological areas including pine and hardwood forests, the Catawba River, and landscaped yards. Much of the route runs parallel to roads and existing water mains.

Figure 6. View of line parallel to an existing water main.

PREHISTORIC AND HISTORIC BACKGROUND

Previous Research

Relatively little research has been done in York County. Most of the work involves compliance surveys (Derting et al. 1991). The few surveys in vicinity of the current project corridor are also compliance dealing with developments, force mains, and water mains (see Nelson et al. 2007; Hargrove 1998; Trinkley and Southerland 2008; and Wilson 1998). More recently, work has been performed on some eighteenth century Catawba sites to the south of the project area, continuing the work of Nelson et al. 2007 (see for example www.newsobserver.com/news/story /1116320.html).

Prehistoric Overview

Paleoindian Period

The Paleoindian Period, most commonly dated from about 12,000 to 10,000 B.P., is evidenced by basally thinned, side-notch projectile points; fluted, lanceolate projectile points, side scrapers, end scrapers; and drills (Coe 1964; Michie 1977; Williams 1965). Oliver (1981, 1985) has proposed to extend the Paleoindian dating in the North Carolina Piedmont to perhaps as early as 14,000 B.P., incorporating the Hardaway Side-Notched and Palmer Corner-Notched types, usually accepted as Early Archaic, as representatives of the terminal phase. This view, verbally suggested by Coe for a number of years, has considerable technological appeal.[1] Oliver suggests a continuity from the Hardaway Blade through the Hardaway-Dalton to the Hardaway Side-Notched, eventually to the Palmer Side-Notched (Oliver 1985:199-200). While convincingly argued, this approach is not universally accepted.

The Paleoindian occupation, while widespread, does not appear to have been intensive. Artifacts are most frequently found along major river drainages, which Michie interprets to support the concept of an economy "oriented toward the exploitation of now extinct mega-fauna" (Michie 1977:124). Survey data for Paleoindian tools, most notably fluted points, is somewhat dated, but has been summarized by Charles and Michie 1992). They reveal a widespread distribution across the state (see also Anderson 1992b:Figure 5.1) with at least several concentrations relating to intensity of collector activity. What is clear is that points are found fairly far removed from the origin of the raw material. Charles and Michie suggest that this may "imply a geographically extensive settlement system" (Charles and Michie 1992:247).

Although data are sparse, one of the more attractive theories that explains the widespread distribution of Paleoindian sites is the model tracking the replacement of a high technology forager (or HTF) adaptation by a "progressively more generalized band/microband foraging adaption" accompanied by increasingly distinct regional traditions (perhaps reflecting movement either along or perhaps even between river drainages) (Anderson 1992b:46).

Distinctive projectile points include lanceolates such as Clovis, Dalton, perhaps the Hardaway, and Big Sandy (Coe 1964; Phelps 1983; Oliver 1985). A temporal sequence of Paleoindian projectile points was proposed by Williams

[1] While never discussed by Coe at length, he did observe that many of the Hardaway points, especially from the lowest contexts, had facial fluting or thinning which, "in cases where the side-notches or basal portions were missing . . . could be mistaken for fluted points of the Paleo-Indian period" (Coe 1964:64). While not an especially strong statement, it does reveal the formation of the concept. Further insight is offered by Ward's (1983:63) all too brief comments on the more recent investigations at the Hardaway site (see also Daniel 1992).

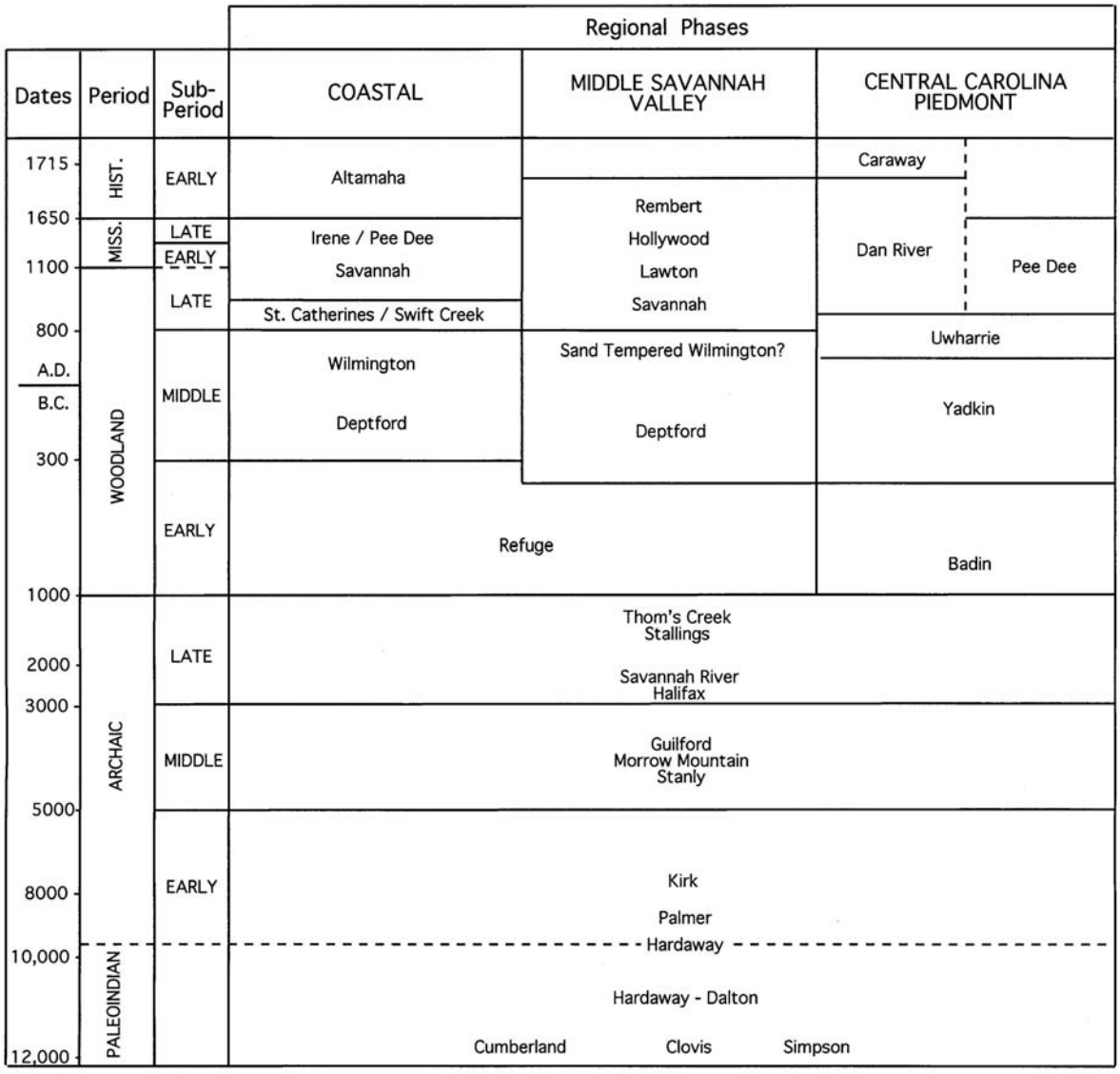

Figure 7. Generalized cultural sequence for South Carolina.

(1965:24-51), but according to Phelps (1983:18) there is little stratigraphic or chronometric evidence for it. While this is certainly true, a number of authors, such as Anderson (1992a) and Oliver (1985) have assembled impressive data sets. We are inclined to believe that while often not conclusively proven by stratigraphic excavations (and such proof may be an unreasonable expectation), there is a large body of circumstantial evidence. The weight of this evidence tends to provide considerable support.

Unfortunately, relatively little is known about Paleoindian subsistence strategies, settlement systems, or social organization (see, however, Anderson 1992b for an excellent overview and synthesis of what is known). Generally, archaeologists agree that the Paleoindian groups were at a band level of society, were nomadic, and were both hunters and

foragers. While population density, based on isolated finds, is thought to have been low, Walthall suggests that toward the end of the period, "there was an increase in population density and in territoriality and that a number of new resource areas were beginning to be exploited" (Walthall 1980:30).

Archaic Period

The Archaic Period, which dates from 10,000 to 3,000 B.P.[2], does not form a sharp break with the Paleoindian Period, but is a slow transition characterized by a modern climate and an increase in the diversity of material culture. Associated with this is a reliance on a broad spectrum of small mammals, although the white tailed deer was likely the most commonly exploited animal. Archaic period assemblages, exemplified by corner-notched and broad-stemmed projectile points, are fairly common, perhaps because the swamps and drainages offered especially attractive ecotones.

Many researchers have reported data suggestive of a noticeable population increase from the Paleoindian into the Early Archaic. This has tentatively been associated with a greater emphasis on foraging. Diagnostic Early Archaic artifacts include the Kirk Corner Notched point. As previously discussed, Palmer points may be included with either the Paleoindian or Archaic period, depending on theoretical perspective. As the climate became hotter and drier than the previous Paleoindian period, resulting in vegetational changes, it also affected settlement patterning as evidenced by a long-term Kirk phase midden deposit at the Hardaway site (Coe 1964:60). This is believed to have been the result of a change in subsistence strategies.

Settlements during the Early Archaic suggest the presence of a few very large, and apparently intensively occupied, sites that can best be considered base camps. Hardaway might be one such site. In addition, there were numerous small sites that produce only a few artifacts — these are the "network of tracks" mentioned by Ward (1983:65). The base camps produce a wide range of artifact types and raw materials, which has suggested to many researchers long-term, perhaps seasonal or multi-seasonal, occupation. In contrast, the smaller sites are thought of as special purpose or foraging sites (see Ward 1983:67).

Middle Archaic (8,000 to 6,000 B.P.) diagnostic artifacts include Morrow Mountain, Guilford, Stanly and Halifax projectile points. Much of our best information on the Middle Archaic comes from sites investigated west of the Appalachian Mountains, such as the work by Jeff Chapman and his students in the Little Tennessee River Valley (for a general overview see Chapman 1977, 1985a, 1985b). There is good evidence that Middle Archaic lithic technologies changed dramatically. End scrapers, at times associated with Paleoindian traditions, are discontinued, raw materials tend to reflect the greater use of locally available materials, and mortars are initially introduced. Associated with these technological changes there seem to also be some significant cultural modifications. Prepared burials begin to

[2] The terminal point for the Archaic is no clearer than that for the Paleoindian and many researchers suggest a terminal date of 4,000 B.P. rather than 3,000 B.P. There is also the question of whether ceramics, such as the fiber-tempered Stallings ware, will be included as Archaic, or will be included with the Woodland. Oliver, for example, argues that the inclusion of ceramics with Late Archaic attributes "complicates and confuses classification and interpretation needlessly" (Oliver 1981:20). He comments that according to the original definition of the Archaic, it "represents a preceramic horizon" and that "the presence of ceramics provides a convenient marker for separation of the Archaic and Woodland periods (Oliver 1981:21). Others would counter that such an approach ignores cultural continuity and forces an artificial, and perhaps unrealistic, separation. Sassaman and Anderson (1994:38-44), for example, include Stallings and Thom's Creek wares in their discussion of "Late Archaic Pottery." While this issue has been of considerable importance along the Carolina and Georgia coasts, it has never affected the Piedmont, which seems to have embraced pottery far later, well into the conventional Woodland period. The importance of the issue in the Sandhills, unfortunately, is not well known.

more commonly occur and storage pits are identified. The work at Middle Archaic river valley sites, with their evidence of a diverse floral and faunal subsistence base, seems to stand in stark contrast to Caldwell's Middle Archaic "Old Quartz Industry" of Georgia and the Carolinas, where axes, choppers, and ground and polished stone tools are very rare.

Among the most common of all Middle Woodland artifacts is the Morrow Mountain Stemmed projectile point. Originally divided into two varieties by Coe (1964:37, 43) based primarily on the size of the blade and the stem. Morrow Mountain I points had relatively small triangular blades with short, pointed stems. Morrow Mountain II points had longer, narrower blades with long, tapered stems. Coe suggested a temporal sequence from Morrow Mountain I to Morrow Mountain II. While this has been rejected by some archaeologists, who suggest that the differences are entirely related to the life-stage of the point, the debate is far from settled and Coe has considerable support for his scenario.

The Morrow Mountain point is also important in our discussions since it represents a departure from the Carolina Stemmed Tradition. Coe has suggested that the groups responsible for the Middle Archaic Morrow Mountain (and the later Guilford points) were intrusive ("without any background" in Coe's words) into the North Carolina Piedmont, from the west, and were contemporaneous with the groups producing Stanly points (Coe 1964:122-123; see also Phelps 1983:23). Phelps, building on Coe, refers to the Morrow Mountain and Guilford as the "Western Intrusive horizon." Sassaman (1995) has recently proposed a scenario for the Morrow Mountain groups that would support this west-to-east time-transgressive process. Abbott and his colleagues, perhaps unaware of Sassaman's data, dismiss the concept, commenting that the shear distribution and number of these points "makes this position wholly untenable" (Abbott et al. 1995:9).

The controversy surrounding Morrow Mountain also includes its posited date range. Coe (1964:123) did not expect the Morrow Mountain to predate 6500 B.P., yet more recent research in Tennessee reveals a date range of about 7500 to 6500 B.P. Sassaman and Anderson (1994:24) observe that the South Carolina dates have never matched the antiquity of their more western counterparts and suggest continuation to perhaps as late as 5500 B.P. In fact, they suggest that even later dates are possible since it can often be difficult to separate Morrow Mountain and Guilford points.

A recently defined point is the MALA. The term is an acronym standing for Middle Archaic and Late Archaic, the strata in which these points were first encountered at the Pen Point site (38BR383) in Barnwell County, South Carolina (Sassaman 1985). These stemmed and notched lanceolate points were originally found in a context suggesting a single-episode event with variation not based on temporal variation. The original discussion was explicitly worded to avoid application of a typology, although as Sassaman and Anderson (1994:27) note, the "type" has spread into more common usage. There are possible connections with both the Halifax points of North Carolina and the Benton points of the middle Tennessee River valley, while the "heartland" for the MALA appears confined to the lower middle Coastal Plain of South Carolina.

The available information has resulted in a variety of competing settlement models. Some argue for increased sedentism and a reduction of mobility (see Goodyear et al. 1979:111). Ward argues that the most appropriate model is one that includes relatively stable and sedentary hunters and gatherers "primarily adapted to the varied and rich resource base offered by the major alluvial valleys" (Ward 1983:69). While he recognizes the presence of "inter-riverine" sites, he discounts explanations which focus on seasonal rounds, suggesting "alternative explanations . . . [including] a wide range of adaptive responses." Most importantly, he notes that:

> the seasonal transhumance model and the sedentary model

> are opposite ends of a continuum, and in all likelihood variations on these two themes probably existed in different regions at different times throughout the Archaic period (Ward 1983:69).

Others suggest increased mobility during the Archaic (see Cable 1982). Sassaman (1983) has suggested that the Morrow Mountain phase people had a great deal of residential mobility, based on the variety of environmental zones they are found in and the lack of site diversity. The high level of mobility, coupled with the rapid replacement of these points, may help explain the seemingly large numbers of sites with Middle Archaic assemblages. Curiously, the later Guilford phase sites are not as widely distributed, perhaps suggesting that only certain micro-environments were used (cf. Ward [1983:68-69] who would likely reject the notion that substantially different environmental zones are, in fact, represented).

Recently Abbott et al. argue for a combination of these models, noting that the almost certain increase in population levels probably resulted in a contraction of local territories. With small territories, there would have been significantly greater pressure to successfully exploit the limited resources by more frequent movement of camps. They discount the idea that these territories could have been exploited from a single base camp without horticultural technology. Abbott and his colleagues conclude, "increased residential mobility under such conditions may in fact represent a common stage in the development of sedentism" (Abbott et al. 1995:9).

From excavations at a Sandhills site in Chesterfield County, South Carolina, Gunn and his colleague (Gunn and Wilson 1993) offer an alternative model for Middle Archaic settlement. He accepts that the uplands were desiccated from global warming, but rather than limiting occupation, this environmental change made the area more attractive for residential base camps. Gunn and Wilson suggest that the open, or fringe, habitat of the upland margins would have been attractive to a wide variety of plant and animal species.

The Late Archaic, usually dated from 6,000 to 3,000 or 4,000 B.P., is characterized by the appearance of large, square stemmed Savannah River projectile points (Coe 1964). These people continued to intensively exploit the uplands much like earlier Archaic groups with, the bulk of our data for this period coming from the Uwharrie region in North Carolina.

One of the more debated issues of the Late Archaic is the typology of the Savannah River Stemmed and its various diminutive forms. Oliver, refining Coe's (1964) original Savannah River Stemmed type and a small variant from Gaston (South 1959:153-157), developed a complete sequence of stemmed points that decrease uniformly in size through time (Oliver 1981, 1985). Specifically, he sees the progression from Savannah River Stemmed to Small Savannah River Stemmed to Gypsy Stemmed to Swannanoa from about 5000 B.P. to about 1,500 B.P. He also notes that the latter two forms are associated with Woodland pottery.

This reconstruction is still debated with a number of archaeologists expressing concern with what they see as typological overlap and ambiguity. They point to a dearth of radiocarbon dates and good excavation contexts at the same time they express concern with the application of this typology outside the North Carolina Piedmont (see, for a synopsis, Sassaman and Anderson 1990:158-162, 1994:35).

In addition to the presence of Savannah River points, the Late Archaic also witnessed the introduction of steatite vessels (see Coe 1964:112-113; Sassaman 1993), polished and pecked stone artifacts, and grinding stones. Some also include the introduction of fiber-tempered pottery about 4000 B.P. in the Late Archaic (for a discussion see Sassaman and Anderson 1994:38-44). This innovation is of special importance along the

Georgia and South Carolina coasts, but seems to have had only minimal impact in the uplands of South or North Carolina.

There is evidence that during the Late Archaic the climate began to approximate modern climatic conditions. Rainfall increased resulting in a more lush vegetation pattern. The pollen record indicates an increase in pine, which reduced the oak-hickory nut masts that previously were so widespread. This change probably affected settlement patterning since nut masts were now more isolated and concentrated. From research in the Savannah River valley near Aiken, South Carolina, Sassaman has found considerable diversity in Late Archaic site types with sites occurring in virtually every upland environmental zone. He suggests that this more complex settlement pattern evolved from an increasingly complex socio-economic system. While it is unlikely that this model can be simply transferred to the Sandhills of South Carolina without an extensive review of site data and micro-environmental data, it does demonstrate one approach to understanding the transition from Archaic to Woodland.

Woodland Period

As previously discussed, there are those who see the Woodland beginning with the introduction of pottery. Under this scenario the Early Woodland may begin as early as 4,500 B.P. and continued to about 2,300 B.P. Diagnostics would include the small variety of the Late Archaic Savannah River Stemmed point (Oliver 1985) and pottery of the Stallings and Thoms Creek series. These sand tempered Thoms Creek wares are decorated using punctations, jab-and-drag, and incised designs (Trinkley 1976). Also potentially included are Refuge wares, also characterized by sandy paste, but often having only a plain or dentate-stamped surface (Waring 1968). Others would have the Woodland beginning about 3,000 B.P. and perhaps as late as 2,500 B.P. with the introduction of pottery that is cord-marked or fabric-impressed and suggestive of influences from northern cultures.

There remains, in South Carolina, considerable ambiguity regarding the pottery series found in the Sandhills and their association with coastal plain and piedmont types. The earliest pottery found at many sites may be called either Deptford or Yadkin, depending on the research or their inclination at any given moment.

The Deptford phase, which dates from 3050 to 1350 B.P., is best characterized by fine to coarse sandy paste pottery with a check stamped surface treatment. The Deptford settlement pattern involves both coastal and inland sites.

Inland sites such as 38AK228-W, 38LX5, 38RD60, and 38BM40 indicate the presence of an extensive Deptford occupation on the Fall Line and the Inner Coastal Plain/Sand Hills, although sandy, acidic soils preclude statements on the subsistence base (Anderson 1979; Ryan 1972; Trinkley 1980). These interior or upland Deptford sites, however, are strongly associated with the swamp terrace edge, and this environment is productive not only in nut masts, but also in large mammals such as deer. Perhaps the best data concerning Deptford "base camps" comes from the Lewis-West site (38AK228-W), where evidence of abundant food remains, storage pit features, elaborate material culture, mortuary behavior, and craft specialization has been reported (Sassaman et al. 1990:96-98; see also Sassaman 1993 for similar data recovered from 38AK157).

Further to the north and west, in the Piedmont, the Early Woodland is marked by a pottery type defined by Coe (1964:27-29) as Badin.[3] This pottery is identified as having very fine sand in the paste with an occasional pebble. Coe identified cord-marked, fabric-marked, net-impressed, and plain surface finishes. Beyond this pottery, little is known about the makers of the

[3] The ceramics suggest clear regional differences during the Woodland, which seem to only be magnified during the later phases. Ward (1983:71), for example, notes that there "marked distinctions" between the pottery from the Buggs Island and Gaston Reservoirs and that from the south-central Piedmont.

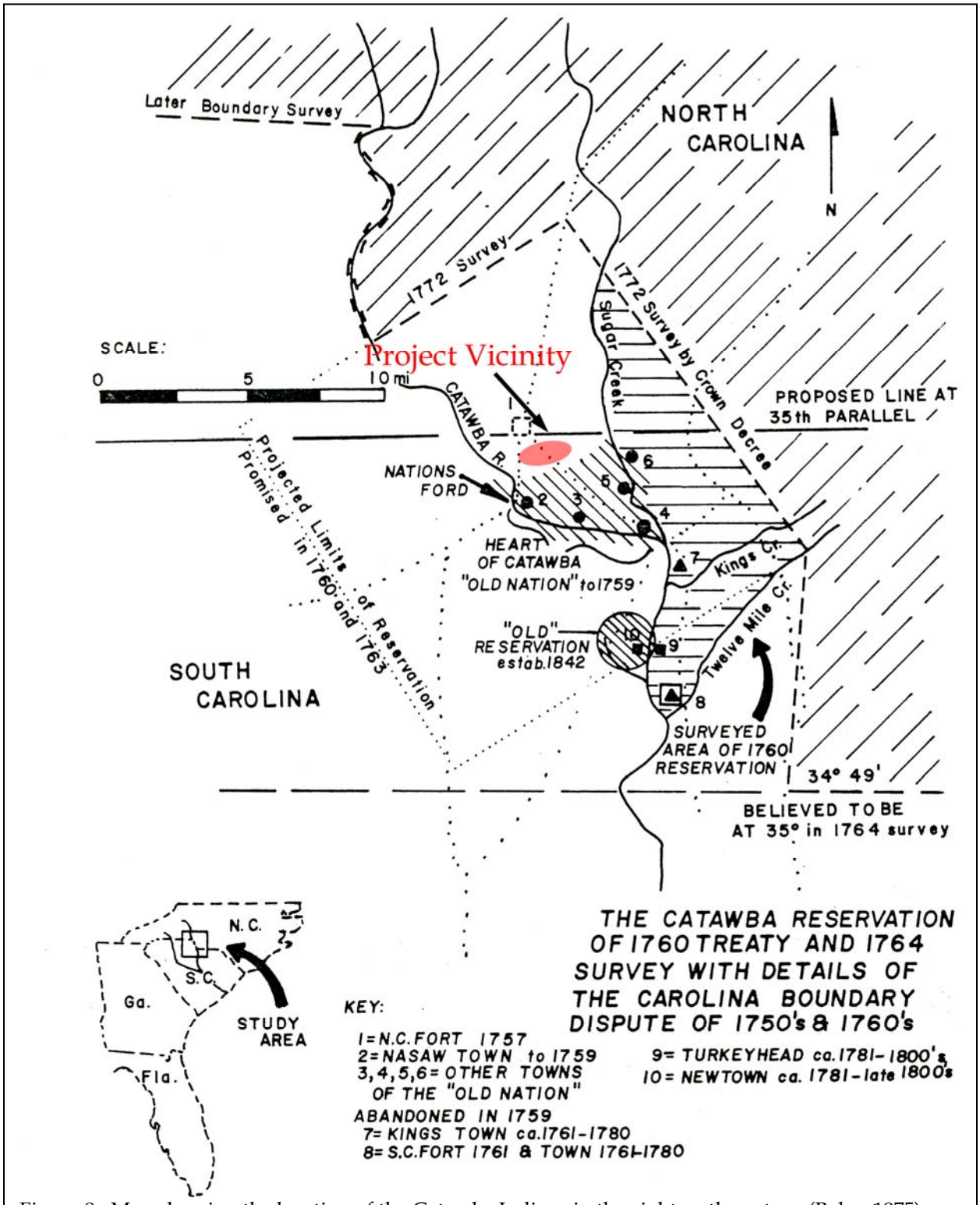

Figure 8. Map showing the location of the Catawba Indians in the eighteenth century (Baker 1975).

Badin wares and relatively few of these sherds are reported from South Carolina sites.

Somewhat more information is available for the Middle Woodland, typically given the range of about 2,300 B.P. to 1,200 B.P. In the Piedmont and even into the Sand Hills, the dominant Middle Woodland ceramic type is typically identified as the Yadkin series. Characterized by a crushed quartz temper the pottery includes surface treatments of cord-marked, fabric-marked, and a very few linear check-stamped sherds (Coe 1964:30-32). It is regrettable that several of the seemingly "best" Yadkin sites, such as the Trestle site (31An19) explored by Peter Cooper (Ward 1983:72-73), have never been published.

Yadkin ceramics are associated with medium-sized triangular points, although Oliver (1981) suggests that a continuation of the Piedmont Stemmed Tradition to at least 1650 B.P. coexisted with this Triangular Tradition. The Yadkin in South Carolina has been best explored by research at 38SU83 in Sumter County (Blanton et al. 1986) and at 38FL249 in Florence County (Trinkley et al. 1993)

In some respects the Late Woodland (1,200 B.P. to 400 B.P.) may be characterized as a continuation of previous Middle Woodland cultural assemblages. While outside the Carolinas there were major cultural changes, such as the continued development and elaboration of agriculture, the Carolina groups settled into a lifeway not appreciably different from that observed for the previous 500-700 years. From the vantage point of the Middle Savannah Valley Sassaman and his colleagues note that, "the Late Woodland is difficult to delineate typologically from its antecedent or from the subsequent Mississippian period" (Sassaman et al. 1990:14). This situation would remain unchanged until the development of the South Appalachian Mississippian complex (see Ferguson 1971).

Historic Overview

Some of the earliest inhabitants of the area were the Catawba Indians, who occupied an area to the south of the current project. Figure 8 shows the area occupied by the Catawba in relation to the current project. While work is still ongoing at these sites, it shows that this area has a rich history of Natives and Europeans living simultaneously in the area. It has been reported that smallpox killed much of the Catawba population and by 1759, the remaining tribe members left Nation Ford (http://www.fortmilltimes.com/187/story/191121.html). By the 1780s, the Catawba were relocated in their current reservation located east of Rock Hill.

York County, part of Anson County, North Carolina in 1750, was first settled by Scotch-Irish settlers who also inhabited the counties of Chester and Lancaster. In 1763, the lands of modern York County became Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, and finally Tryon County, North Carolina. It was in 1772 when the boundary dispute between the Carolinas was settled and gave York County to South Carolina.

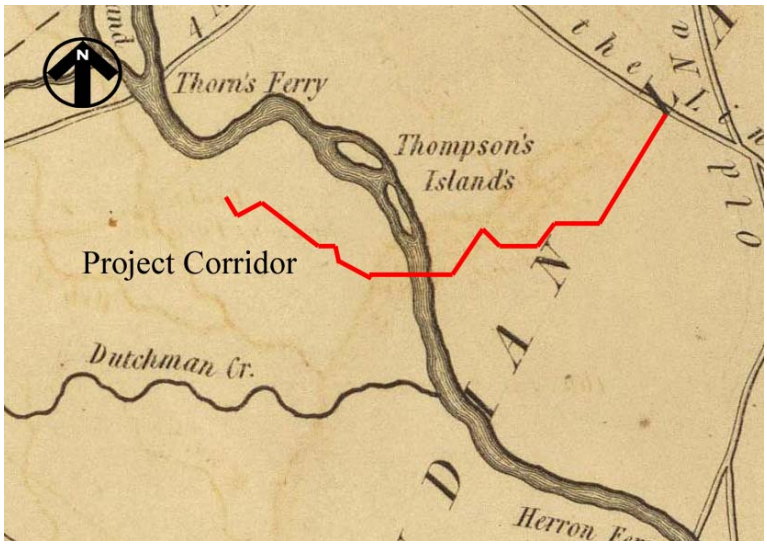

Figure 9. Portion of Mills' *Atlas* showing the project corridor.

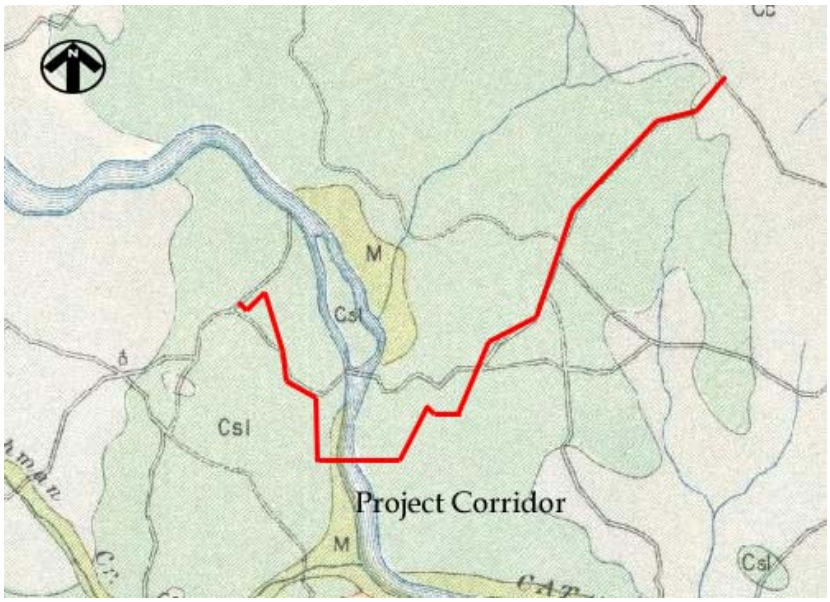

Figure 10. Portion of the 1905 Soil Survey of York County showing the project corridor.

After the Revolution, agriculture remained as the predominant industry, although gold mining became an important industry during the nineteenth century. York County was ranked fourth in the production of gold in the state of South Carolina (Catawba Regional Planning Council 1975). By 1826, cotton was the principal crop grown in York County with other staples of wheat, corn, rye, and tobacco also bringing money into the economy (Mills 1972 [1826]). It is also at this time that Mills 1972 [1826] reports that no other Indian settlements existed in the district except those on the Catawba River. Mills *Atlas* of 1825 fails to show any settlements along the project corridor (Figure 9).

The nineteenth century in York County saw a significant population increase due to the black slaves used as labor for the rising cotton market (United States Census 1860). In 1860, almost have of the County's population was slave labor (United States Census 1860). The boom in York County's economy was no doubt due to the establishment of roads and the arrival of the Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad in 1852. The line operated for ten years, bringing new goods and services to York County until it was destroyed during the Civil War (Rock Hill School District No. 3 1970).

Although only one battle, Nation Ford, was fought during the Civil War in York County, growth for the county decreased significantly. Reconstruction after the war forced many farmers to downsize their already small farms.

In 1880, the Rock Hill Cotton Factory was built to become the first steam-powered cotton factory in South Carolina. This led to an expansion of agriculture and industry and eventually led to the construction of other factories including the Anderson Automobile and the Fort Mill Manufacturing Company, which was the forerunner of Springs Industries.

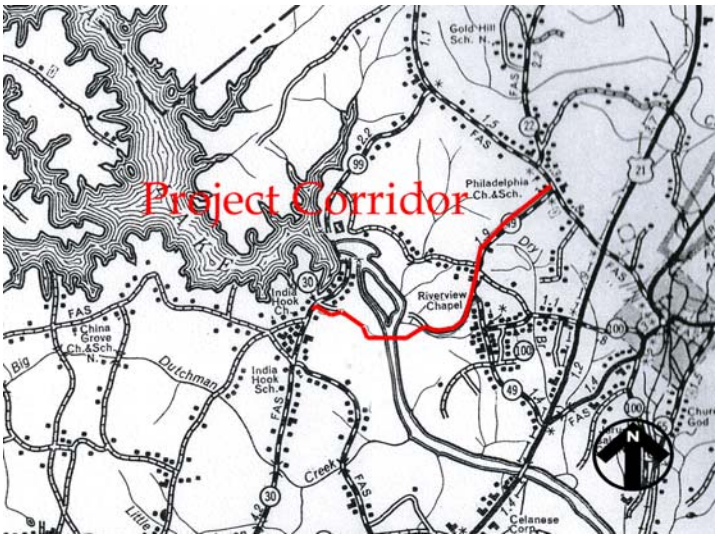

Figure 11. Portion of the 1950 *General Highway and Transportation Map of York County* showing the project corridor.

The 1905 Soil Survey map of York County fails to show any structures along the corridor (Figure 10). In fact, the only structure shown in the vicinity of the corridor is a church located to the west.

York County's industry remained constant until the 1920s when the years of farming cotton began to erode the soil and destruction by the boll weevil further damaged cotton production. The Great Depression further pushed the County into stagnation.

York County became heavily dependent on industrial sites, including the Catawba Dam and Power Plant which eventually caused the establishment of the Duke Power Company that is still in use today (Kissane and Kissane 1992). A series of dams and hydroelectric facilities were constructed on the Catawba River in North and South Carolina, which revitalized the economy once again.

By 1941, York County was one of the five most industrialized counties in South Carolina (Petty 1975). The 1950 *General Highway and Transportation Map of York County* shows many structures in vicinity of the project corridor (Figure 11). All of the structures are shown on roads, however, the corridor does not run along the main roads. No structures are shown along the corridor. In the early 1980s, the county ranked thirty-second in South Carolina for cash receipts from agriculture (Petty 1975) and at this time several institutions of higher learning were established to further continue the increase in York County's economy.

METHODS

Archaeological Field Methods

The initially proposed field techniques involved the placement of shovel tests at 100-foot intervals along the center line of the easement.

All soil would be screened through ¼-inch mesh, with each test numbered sequentially. Each test would measure about 1 foot square and would normally be taken to a depth of at least 1.5 foot or until subsoil was encountered. All cultural remains would be collected, except for mortar and brick, which would be quantitatively noted in the field and discarded. Notes would be maintained for profiles at any sites encountered.

Should sites (defined by the presence of three or more artifacts from either surface survey or shovel tests within a 50 feet area) be identified, further tests would be used to obtain data on site boundaries, artifact quantity and diversity, site integrity, and temporal affiliation. These tests would be placed at 25 to 50 feet intervals in a simple cruciform pattern until two consecutive negative shovel tests were encountered. The information required for completion of South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology site forms would be collected and photographs would be taken, if warranted in the opinion of the field investigators.

These proposed techniques were implemented with no significant modifications. A total of 232 shovel tests were excavated along the corridor.

The GPS positions were taken with a WAAS enabled Garmin 76 rover that tracks up to twelve satellites, each with a separate channel that is continuously being read. The benefit of parallel channel receivers is their improved sensitivity and ability to obtain and hold a satellite lock in difficult situations, such as in forests or urban environments where signal obstruction is a frequent problem. WAAS or Wide Area Augmentation System is a system of satellites and ground stations that provide GPS signal corrections, yielding higher position accuracy – generally an accuracy of 10 feet or better 95% of the time.

Architectural Survey

As previously discussed, we elected to use a 0.5 mile area of potential effect (APE). The architectural survey would record buildings, sites, structures, and objects that appeared to have been constructed before 1950. Typical of such projects, this survey recorded only those which have

Figure 12. Shovel testing on the project corridor.

retained "some measure of its historic integrity" (Vivian n.d.:5) and which were visible from public roads.

For each identified resource, we would complete a Statewide Survey Site Form and at least two representative photographs would be taken. Permanent control numbers would be assigned by the Survey Staff of the S.C. Department of Archives and History at the conclusion of the study. The Site Forms for the resources identified during this study would be submitted to the S.C. Department of Archives and History. As previously mentioned, York County has received a county-wide architectural survey.

Site Evaluation

Archaeological sites would be evaluated for further work based on the eligibility criteria for the National Register of Historic Places. Chicora Foundation only provides an opinion of National Register eligibility and the final determination is made by the lead federal agency, in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer at the South Carolina Department of Archives and History.

The criteria for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places is described by 36CFR60.4, which states:

> the quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and
>
> a. that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
>
> b. that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
>
> c. that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
>
> d. that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

National Register Bulletin 36 (Townsend et al. 1993) provides an evaluative process that contains five steps for forming a clearly defined explicit rationale for either the site's eligibility or lack of eligibility. Briefly, these steps are:

- identification of the site's data sets or categories of archaeological information such as ceramics, lithics, subsistence remains, architectural remains, or sub-surface features;
- identification of the historic context applicable to the site, providing a framework for the evaluative process;
- identification of the important research questions the site might be able to address, given the data sets and the context;
- evaluation of the site's archaeological integrity to ensure that the data sets were sufficiently well preserved to address the research questions;

and

- identification of important research questions among all of those which might be asked and answered at the site.

This approach, of course, has been developed for use documenting eligibility of sites being actually nominated to the National Register of Historic Places where the evaluative process must stand alone, with relatively little reference to other documentation and where typically only one site is being considered. As a result, some aspects of the evaluative process have been summarized, but we have tried to focus on an archaeological site's ability to address significant research topics within the context of its available data sets.

For architectural sites, the evaluative process would be somewhat different. Given the relatively limited architectural data available for most of the properties, we would focus on evaluating these sites using National Register Criterion C, looking at the site's "distinctive characteristics." Key to this concept is the issue of integrity. This means that the property needs to have retained, essentially intact, its physical identity from the historic period.

Particular attention would be given to the integrity of design, workmanship, and materials. Design includes the organization of space, proportion, scale, technology, ornamentation, and materials. As *National Register Bulletin* 36 observes, "Recognizability of a property, or the ability of a property to convey its significance, depends largely upon the degree to which the design of the property is intact" (Townsend et al. 1993:18). Workmanship is evidence of the artisan's labor and skill and can apply to either the entire property or to specific features of the property. Finally, materials C the physical items used on and in the property C are "of paramount importance under Criterion C" (Townsend et al. 1993:19). Integrity here is reflected by maintenance of the original material and avoidance of replacement materials.

Figure 13. Project corridor adjacent to a transmission line.

Laboratory Analysis

The cleaning and analysis of artifacts was conducted in Columbia at the Chicora Foundation laboratories. These materials have been catalogued and accessioned for curation at the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, the closest regional repository. The site forms for the identified archaeological sites have been filed with the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology. Field notes have been prepared for curation using archival standards and will be transferred to that agency as soon as the project is complete.

Analysis of the collections followed professionally accepted standard with a level of intensity suitable to the quantity and quality of the remains. In general, the temporal, cultural, and

typological classifications of historic remains follow such authors as Price (1979), Orser (1988), and South (1977). Prehistoric materials were defined by such authors as Yohe (1996), Blanton et al. (1986), and Oliver et al. (1986).

RESULTS OF SURVEY

Introduction

As a result of this cultural resources survey two archaeological sites (38YK544 and 38YK545) were recorded (Figure 14). Site 38YK544 is a prehistoric lithic scatter and 38YK545 is a nineteenth to twentieth century home site. Both sites are recommended not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

The architectural survey did not identify any structures or other resources that might be potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. The previously recorded sites 173-1606, 283-0884, and 283-1605 were revisited and still recommended not eligible for the National Register. We were unable to locate 283-0883 – an unidentified cemetery – due to construction in the area, so no assessment can be made beyond the original finding of not eligible for the National Register.

Archaeological Resources

38YK544

Location: Zone 17; 500780E 3873659N (NAD27 datum)
Elevation: 550 feet AMSL
Component: Prehistoric lithic scatter
Size: 25 feet x 25 feet
Nearest water source: Drainage to the Catawba River 80 feet south
Previous disturbance: Logging, erosion
Landform location: Ridge side slope
Vegetation: Mixed pine and hardwood forest

Site Description

Site 38YK544 is just north of a drainage running west to the Catawba River. The area is wooded with no surface visibility.

Investigation Methods

Shovel testing was being performed at 100-foot intervals along the water main corridor starting at the end of the paved portion of Suttonview Road working west toward the Catawba River. Shovel test 20 (100R100) was positive, producing two quartz flakes.

Close interval testing was assumed at 25-foot intervals along the cardinal directions until two consecutive negative tests were encountered. Nine additional tests were excavated, revealing one more positive test (100R125). Three quartz flakes were found in this test.

While most of the area is eroded,

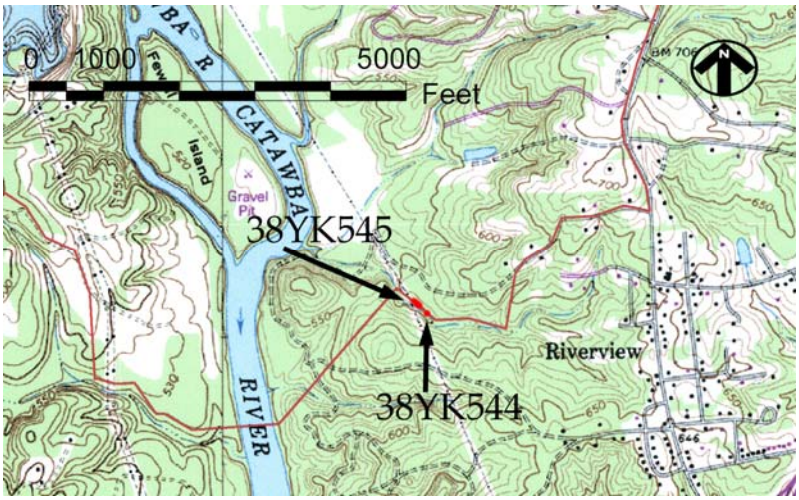

Figure 14. Topographic map showing the location of the two sites.

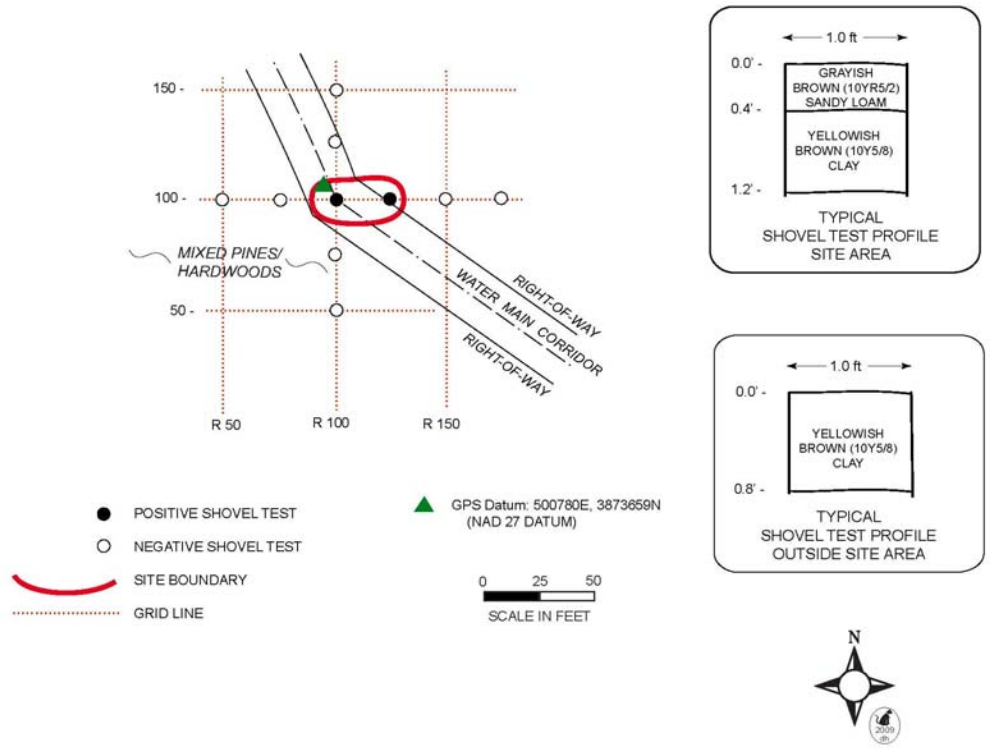

Figure 15. Sketch map and soil profile for 38YK544.

producing yellowish brown (10YR5/8) clay at the surface, the two positive shovel tests revealed intact soils. Those soils, typical of the Vance Series, had a grayish brown (10YR5/2) sandy loam to 0.4 foot in depth over the yellowish brown (10YR5/8) clay.

Artifacts

As previously mentioned, a total of five artifacts were found – all quartz flakes. These lithics are not diagnostic.

Summary and NRHP Evaluation

Evaluation of this site's potential for listing on the National Register of Historic Places should be based on factors such as archaeological site integrity, data sets present, and potential to contribute meaningful research.

It appears that the site's integrity has been damaged by significant erosion. Only the two positive shovel tests appeared to retain intact profiles. In addition, lithic flakes are not diagnostic and with the small number of artifacts found, the site does little to address significant research questions about prehistoric life in the region.

Site 38YK544 is recommended not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. No additional management activity is recommended

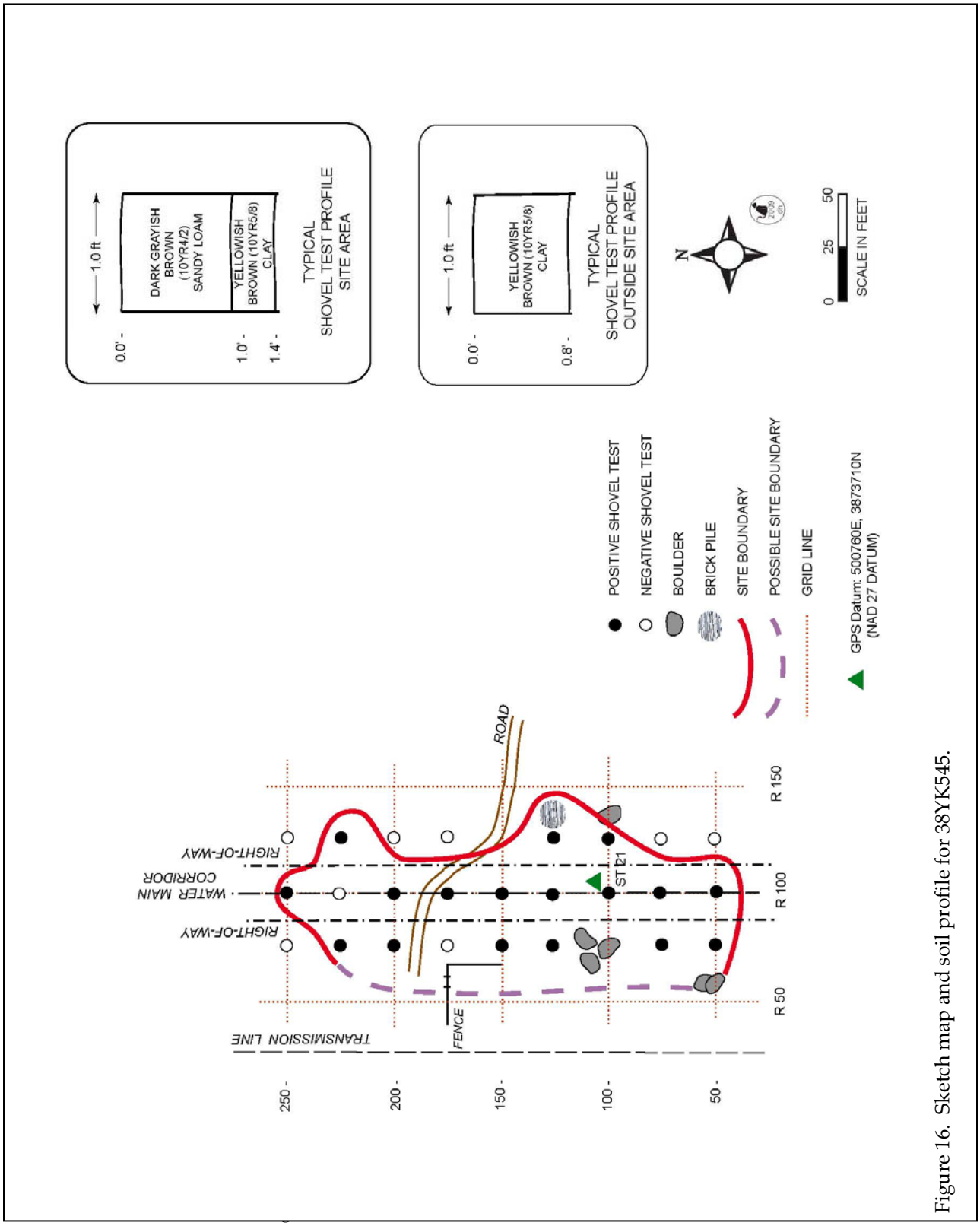

Figure 16. Sketch map and soil profile for 38YK545.

pending the review and concurrence by the State Historic Preservation Office.

38YK545

Location: Zone 17; 500760E 3873710N (NAD27 datum)
Elevation: 550 feet AMSL
Component: Nineteenth to twentieth century home site
Size: Approximately 200 feet x 50 feet southwest running southeast of the Catawba River
Previous disturbance: Logging, erosion
Landform location: Ridge side slope
Vegetation: Mixed pine and hardwood forest

Site Description

Site is located adjacent to an existing transmission line on a ridge side slope. An old dirt extension of Suttonview Road leads to the structure remains. The site was identified by the scatter of surface artifacts and brick.

Investigation Methods

The site was encountered during shovel testing at 100-foot intervals. Once the site was located, close interval shovel testing was performed along the corridor at 25-foot intervals. A line of shovel tests were also placed parallel to the corridor 25 feet to the east and west, just beyond the right of way. No additional testing was conducted since the site extended beyond the boundaries of this study.

Soil profiles in the site area resembled Vance soils, which have a grayish brown (10YR5/2) sandy loam to 0.4 foot in depth over the yellowish brown (10YR5/8) clay. Just outside the site area, soils are highly eroded leaving the yellowish brown (10YR5/8) clay at the surface.

Table 1.
Artifacts from 38YK545

	50 R75	50 R100	75 R75	75 R100	100 R100	100 R125	125 R100	125 R125	150 R75	150 R100	175 R100	200 R75	200 R100	225 R75	225 R125	250 R100	Surface	TOTAL
Foodways																		**82**
Whiteware, undecorated		1	1		2				1			1		2			2	
Whiteware, poly decal									2									
Whiteware, tinted									1								1	
Porcelain, undecorated									1	1								
Stoneware, brown salt glazed	1	1			1	1											1	
Stoneware, Bristol ext. Albany int.				1													2	
Slipware, lead glaze																	1	
Glass, clear	4		3	7	8	3		4	5	2		1				2		
Glass, light green			1															
Glass aqua					1								1					
Glass, green milk			1			1												
Glass, brown				3					2									
Glass, amethyst													1				1	
Glass, melted				1														
Glass, jar liner					1				1									
Tin can fragment			2															
Faunal					1													
Clothing																		**1**
Shoe buckle		1																
Household/Structural																		**25**
Nail, wire				3	1		2		5	1					1			
Nail, wire fragment												1						
Nail, machine cut									3									
Nail, UID						1												
Screw												1						
Window glass				2	1				1								1	
Glass, gray television			1															
Personal																		**6**
Penny									1									
Glass, clear Listerine											2							
Glass, milk													1	1				
Marble								1										
Other																		**10**
Metal, UID	6			3														
Flake, quartz					1													
Total																		**124**

Artifacts

A total of 124 historic artifacts were recovered from the site. The results can be seen in Table 1. Due to the more modern nature of the site, we have opted to use a classification system proposed by Orser (1988:230) for postbellum tenancy rather than earlier classifications, which focus more on antebellum sites (see South 1977).

This site produced artifacts representative of Foodways (66.1%), Clothing (0.8%), Household /Structural (20.2%), Personal

Figure 17. Portion of 38YK545 showing brick remains.

(4.8%), and Other (8.1%).

Foodways dominate the collection consisting of ceramics (30.5% of the assemblage) and glass (65.9%). Most of the ceramics date to the first half of the twentieth century. For example, decalcomania was made between 1901 and 1950 while tinted glaze was produced until 1970. One ceramic anomaly was found – a single piece of lead glaze slipware, which has a MCD (mean ceramic date) of 1733. This is likely an heirloom or reproduction piece since no other artifacts bridge the date gap between this and other specimens.

The glass in this group represents mostly food storage containers. Amethyst glass was common in the last part of the nineteenth century (Jones and Sullivan 1985:13).

Also found in this group are a few fragments of tin can and a single piece of bone.

The Clothing group produced a modern shoe buckle.

The Household/Structural group produced both items that were used in the construction of the home (e.g. nails and window glass) and items found inside the home (e.g. furniture). Mostly wire nails were found in this assemblage, which were widely popular after 1880 (Howard 1989:55). Only a few machine cut nails were found, which were generally used between 1825 and 1890, although these nails are still occasionally used today (Howard 1989:55).

The only interior household item is a single piece of gray glass that appears to be from a television. By the 1950s, televisions were in wide use.

Figure 18. View of 38YK545 (to the right) next to an existing transmission line.

Personal items include a 1952 penny, a marble, and glass. The glass represents a Listerine bottle and a cosmetics container.

Other artifacts found include unidentifiable metal and a quartz flake, which is likely a prehistoric isolate.

Summary and NRHP Evaluation

Evaluation of this site's potential for listing on the National Register of Historic Places should be based on factors such as archaeological site integrity, data sets present, and potential to contribute significant research. While several different data sets were found, all of the artifacts are common and are relatively recent in date. No well or privy was found that could possibly provide a more complete picture of the site.

While only a portion of the site was tested due to the small project right-of-way, it appears that the corridor runs through the main nucleus of the site. Surface artifacts were found beyond the corridor right-of-way, however they were sparse and did not appear to be found in any clusters. Testing was performed in areas with brick remains and large clusters of artifacts.

While additional testing would produce more artifacts, we feel as though the bulk of the site has been adequately examined. Since the artifacts are common and somewhat late in date, we recommend 38YK545 not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. No additional management activity is recommended pending the review and concurrence by the State Historic Preservation Office.

Architectural and Other Historic Resources

The four architectural sites (173-1606, 283-0883, 283-0884, and 283-1605) within the 0.5 mile APE, which were recorded as part of an architectural survey of York County, were revisited (Jaeger Company 1993). Site 173-1606 is the c. 1850 Sutton Home; site 283-0883 is an unidentified cemetery; 283-0884 is the c. 1804 Robertson Cemetery; and 283-1605 is a c. 1910 school. All four resources have been determined not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

No additional resources were identified within the 0.5 mile APE that may be considered potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

CONCLUSIONS

This study involved the examination of a 4.4 mile corridor for a water main in York County. This work, conducted for Mr. Mike Osbourn of McKim & Creed examined archaeological sites and cultural resources found on the proposed project corridor and is intended to assist this company and York County in complying with their historic preservation responsibilities.

As a result of this investigation, two archaeological sites (38YK544 and 38YK545) were found in the survey area. Site 38YK544 is a prehistoric lithic scatter and 38YK545 is a nineteenth to twentieth century home site. Both sites are recommended not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

A survey of public roads within 0.5 mile revealed no structures that retain the integrity for the National Register of Historic Places. The four previously identified structures have been determined not eligible for the National Register and will not have any impact on the construction of the water main.

It is possible that archaeological remains may be encountered during construction activities. As always, contractors should be advised to report any discoveries of concentrations of artifacts (such as bottles, ceramics, or projectile points) or brick rubble to the project engineer, who should in turn report the material to the State Historic Preservation Office, or Chicora Foundation (the process of dealing with late discoveries is discussed in 36CFR800.13(b)(3)). No further land altering activities should take place in the vicinity of these discoveries until they have been examined by an archaeologist and, if necessary, have been processed according to 36CFR800.13(b)(3).

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